United Nations A/C.2/65/L.39

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (f)
Sustainable development: Convention on Biological Diversity

Yemen:* draft resolution

Convention on Biological Diversity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/201 of 20 December 2000 and 64/203 of 21 December 2009 and all other previous resolutions relating to the Convention on Biological Diversity,[1]

Recalling also that in resolution 61/203 of 20 December 2006 the Assembly proclaimed 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity,

Reiterating that the Convention is the key international instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies,

Reaffirming that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

Noting that one hundred and ninety-two States and one regional economic integration organization are parties to the Convention and that one hundred and fifty-nine States and one regional economic integration organization are parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity,[2]

Recognizing that the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention is important for sustainable development, poverty eradication and improving

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[2] Ibid., vol. 2226, No. 30619.

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well-being, and is a major factor underpinning the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the commitments of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to pursue a more balanced, efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention,

Recognizing the continuing need for greater progress in the implementation of obligations and commitments under the Convention by States parties in order to achieve its objectives, and, in this regard, emphasizing the need to comprehensively address the obstacles that impede the full implementation of the Convention at the national, regional and global levels,

Conscious of the intrinsic value of biological diversity and of the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components,

Recalling the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on biodiversity, held on 22 September 2010 as a contribution to the International Year of Biodiversity, which highlighted the importance of the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention,

Recalling also the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its document outcome,[3]

Expressing deep appreciation to the Government of Japan for hosting the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and its fifth meeting serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and welcoming the decision of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to endorse the offer of the Government of India to host the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties from 8 to 19 October 2012 and its sixth meeting serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety from 1 to 5 October 2012,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;[4]

2. *Recognizes* the important outcome of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and its fifth meeting serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, held in Nagoya, Japan, from 18 to 29 October 2010, which represents a significant contribution towards the comprehensive implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity as an essential condition for the protection of life on Earth, human well-being and sustainable development;

3. *Also recognizes* the adoption by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, as well as its potential role in contributing to the conservation

[3] See resolution 65/1.

[4] A/65/294, sect. III.

and sustainable use of biological diversity, poverty eradication, environmental sustainability and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of addressing in a balanced and comprehensive manner all the different values of biodiversity recognized in the Convention of Biological Diversity, taking into account their importance for sustainable development;

5. *Commends* the Global Environment Facility for its support for the early entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization;

6. *Welcomes* the adoption by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity of the updated and revised Strategic Plan for the Period 2011-2020, which is aimed at promoting the effective implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through a strategic approach comprising a shared vision, a mission, strategic goals and targets to inspire broad-based action by all parties to the Convention and all stakeholders;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the adoption by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization in Support of the Achievement of the Three Objectives of the Convention, and looks forward to the adoption by the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties of financial targets and mechanisms in order to ensure the effectiveness of that strategy;

8. *Takes note with appreciation* of the adoption by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity of mechanisms to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention;

9. *Welcomes* the significant progress made in developing a multi-year plan of action on biodiversity for development based on the framework for South-South cooperation, and encourages parties to the Convention and Governments to further support its development and implementation;

10. *Takes notes* of the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change, and encourages parties to the Convention, other Governments, relevant organizations, processes and initiatives and the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to take its findings into consideration, where appropriate, when carrying out work on biodiversity and climate change, including their relation to desertification and land degradation;

11. *Decides*, following the invitation of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to declare 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade of Biodiversity with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity for the Period 2011-2020, and to designate the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity as the focal point for the coordination of the activities of the Decade, in consultation with Member States;

12. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, which provides rules and procedures on liability and redress for damage to biodiversity resulting from living modified organisms;

13. *Notes* the revised administrative arrangements between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Environment Programme signed in Nagoya, Japan on 26 October 2010, and invites the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to extend to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity services and facilities similar to those provided to the two other Rio Conventions by the United Nations, in particular on issues related to the delegation of programme support costs;

14. *Invites* the countries that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention;

15. *Invites* parties to the Convention that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety[2] to consider doing so;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Convention on Biological Diversity".

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (b)
Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Yemen:* draft resolution

Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[2] adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and recalling its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference,

Reaffirming also the Mauritius Declaration[3] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ("Mauritius Strategy for Implementation"),[4] adopted by the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States on 14 January 2005,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

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Recalling the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[5]

Reaffirming the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[6] particularly chapter 7,

Recalling its resolution 64/199 of 21 December 2009 and all its previous resolutions on the item,

Recalling also the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[7]

Reaffirming that the adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise present significant risks to the sustainable development of small island developing States, that the effects of climate change continue to pose a threat to the very existence of some of them and that, given their vulnerability, adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise therefore remains a major priority for small island developing States,

Acknowledging the need to promote the development of regional and national capacities for disaster prevention, including through early warning systems, as well as reconstruction and rehabilitation of areas affected by natural disasters,

Recognizing the urgent need to increase the level of resources provided to small island developing States for the effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

Recalling that the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States have been acknowledged by the international community since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 1994, the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, and the Mauritius International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2005,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the five-year review of the Mauritius Strategy,[8]

Acknowledging the unique relation of small island developing States to the oceans and the need for sustainable development and management of their ocean and marine resources to realize their development aspirations and increase their share of economic benefits from their ocean and marine resources,

1. *Urges* the full and effective implementation of the outcome document[5] adopted on 25 September 2010 at the High-level Review Meeting of the General Assembly on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further

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[5] See resolution 65/2.

[6] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[7] See resolution 65/1.

[8] A/65/115.

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate the outcome document to all relevant specialized agencies, funds, programmes, and regional commissions of the United Nations system;

3. *Urges* Governments and all relevant international and regional organizations, United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and regional commissions, international financial institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and major groups, to take timely action for the effective implementation of and follow-up to the Mauritius Declaration[3] and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,[4] including the further development and operationalization of concrete projects and programmes;

4. *Invites* the United Nations funds and programmes to mainstream and integrate the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[2] and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation into their respective processes for small island developing States in order to promote coherence and coordination in support of their implementation;

5. *Recognizes* the continuing challenges faced in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, while noting the importance of paragraphs 87, 88, and 101 of the Mauritius Strategy and taking into account cross-cutting implementation issues;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance support for the efforts of small island developing States to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, including through the provision of dedicated sources of financing, capacity-building and the transfer of appropriate technologies to address climate change;

7. *Encourages* regular and close consultation with small island developing States in the planning and implementation of follow-up activities;

8. *Reaffirms* that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the primary intergovernmental forum for monitoring the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, and further reaffirms that other relevant organs, programmes and organizations of the United Nations system also continue to have an important role within their respective areas and mandates;

9. *Calls upon* all relevant regional and intergovernmental organizations to enhance cooperation, coherence and coordination through the Inter-agency Consultative Group on Small Island Developing States in strengthening support to small island developing States in further advancing the Mauritius Strategy, including paragraph 18 of the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Mauritius Strategy;[5]

10. *Underscores* the importance of providing the Small Island Developing States Unit with adequate, stable and predictable funding and staffing to facilitate the full and effective implementation of its mandates in accordance with the priority accorded to the Unit and in view of the demand for its services, in particular with respect to the provision of assistance, technical cooperation services and support to small island developing States;

11. *Requests* that the trust fund established to support the preparatory processes for the Mauritius Conference in 2005 and the High-level Review Meeting of the General Assembly in September 2010, be replenished and applied to supporting follow-up activities, as well as supporting the participation of small island developing States in the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 (Rio+20) and calls upon donor countries to make further voluntary contributions, in this regard;

12. *Recognizes* the importance of North-South cooperation, complemented by South-South cooperation, cooperation among small island developing States and triangular cooperation in order to promote development programmes for small island developing States for the effective implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly, at the start of its sixty-sixth session, on the follow-up to and the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy, taking into account paragraph 32 of the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy,[5] and, in its preparation, to consult with Member States and relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes, as well as all relevant national, regional and subregional organizations;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General in his report requested in paragraph 33 of the outcome document[5] to include the question of developing concrete time-bound objectives and commitments to enhance the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation and refocusing efforts towards a results-oriented approach, and to consider what improved and additional measures might be added to more effectively address the unique and particular vulnerabilities and development needs of small island developing States;

15. *Invites* relevant competent international, regional, and subregional organizations, and the United Nations system, to support marine scientific research and capacity-building in small island developing States in accordance with relevant United Nations development programmes and strategies;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States".

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (h)
Sustainable development: United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Ms. Csilla Würtz (Hungary), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.13

United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 59/237 of 22 December 2004 and all relevant previous resolutions on the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,

Acknowledging the importance of education for achieving sustainable development, including in the context of the Millennium Development Goals, Agenda 21,[1] the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[2] the upcoming United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the Education for All initiative,

Recognizing the importance of promoting a holistic approach towards education for sustainable development and the need to reinforce the interdisciplinary linkages of the three pillars of sustainable development, including different branches of knowledge,

Recognizing also the role of education for sustainable development in promoting the eradication of poverty and more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, particularly in the context of the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development,

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the mid-decade review of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,[3] including the areas identified for further action in the remaining half of the Decade;

2. *Also takes note* of the Bonn Declaration of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development that was held from 31 March to 2 April 2009,[4] including the areas identified for further action in the remaining half of the Decade;

3. *Recognizes* that while progress has been made in raising awareness of the significance of education for sustainable development, such progress remains unevenly distributed;

4. *Encourages* the international community to reinforce its collective commitment to raise awareness of the significance of education for sustainable development, including through mobilizing resources, supporting national efforts, and establishing processes that will continue beyond the end of the Decade;

5. *Encourages* Governments to continue implementing the Decade at the international, national and local levels, including through working with all relevant stakeholders, particularly education systems at all levels, inter alia, through introducing as appropriate the concept of sustainable development into curricula, and cooperating in order to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem;

6. *Invites* Governments to continue to promote public awareness of and wider participation in the Decade, inter alia, through cooperation with and initiatives engaging civil society and other relevant stakeholders;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as the designated lead agency, to continue its coordination role in promoting the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, in cooperation with other relevant United Nations organizations, funds and programmes;

8. *Notes* that the end-of-decade World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development will be hosted jointly by the Government of Japan and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 2014;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare in cooperation with other relevant United Nations organizations, funds and programmes a review of the implementation of the Decade for submission to the General Assembly at its seventieth session under the sub-item entitled "United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development".

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[3] See A/65/279.

[4] Available from www.esd-world-conference-2009.org.

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Agenda item 20
Sustainable development

Yemen:* draft resolution

International Year for Sustainable Energy for All

The General Assembly,

Reiterating the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[1] and of Agenda 21[2] and recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[3] concerning energy for sustainable development,

Recalling its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Recalling also the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[4]

Recalling further its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999 and 55/205 of 20 December 2000, and recalling its resolutions 56/200 of 21 December 2001, 58/210 of 23 December 2003, 60/199 of 22 December 2005, 62/197 of 19 December 2007 and 64/206 of 21 December 2009 on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy,

Concerned that over three billion people in developing countries rely on traditional biomass and coal for cooking and heating, that one and a half billion are

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., resolution 1, annex II.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 65/1.

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without electricity, and that even when those services are available, millions of poor people are unable to afford to pay for modern energy services,

Recognizing that access to modern affordable energy services in developing countries is paramount for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development, which would reduce poverty and improve the conditions and standard of living for the majority of the world's population,

Emphasizing the inextricable link between energy and sustainable development and the relevance of modern, cleaner and more efficient energy in the eradication of poverty,

Emphasizing also the importance of investing in access to cleaner energy technology options and a climate resilient future for all and the need to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources for sustainable development, and taking into consideration the diversity of situations, national policies and specific needs of developing countries,

Stressing that the wider use and exploration of available and additional, cleaner, new and renewable sources of energy require technology transfer and diffusion on a global scale, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation,

Emphasizing the need to take further action to mobilize the provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and arriving in a timely manner, as well as the transfer of advanced technology to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for providing efficient and wider use of energy sources, in particular new and renewable sources of energy,

Reaffirming the importance of national policies and strategies to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy sources and low carbon emission technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy services, and enhancing national capacities to meet the growing energy demand, as appropriate, supported by international cooperation in this field and by the promotion of the development and dissemination of appropriate, affordable and sustainable energy technologies, as well as the transfer of such technologies on mutually agreed terms,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 2012 as the International Year for Sustainable Energy for All;

2. *Takes note* of the efforts of the United Nations system to work towards ensuring energy access for all and to protect the environment through cleaner technologies and newer energy sources;[5]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant agencies within the United Nations system, according to their mandates, to organize and coordinate activities to be undertaken during the Year, working closely with the United Nations system and other stakeholders worldwide;

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[5] See the report of the Secretary-General's Advisory Group on Energy and Climate Change, "Energy for a sustainable future", available at: www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/AGECCsummaryreport%5B1%5D.pdf.

4. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year to increase the awareness of the importance of addressing energy issues, including modern energy services for all, access to affordable energy, energy efficiency and the sustainability of energy sources and use, for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development and to promote action at the local, national, regional and international levels;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account, inter alia, the initiatives taken by Member States and international organizations to create an enabling environment at all levels for the promotion and use of new and renewable energy technologies, including measures to improve access to such technologies.

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (g)
Sustainable development: report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eleventh special session

Yemen:* draft resolution

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eleventh special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 53/242 of 28 July 1999, 55/200 of 20 December 2000, 57/251 of 20 December 2002 and 64/204 of 21 December 2009 and other previous resolutions relating to the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling further the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[2]

Taking into account Agenda 21[3] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[4]

Reaffirming that States have sovereign rights over their own biological recourses,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See resolution 65/1.

[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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Reaffirming also the commitment of Member States to strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the leading global environmental authority which sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimensions of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment, as set out in the Nairobi Declaration on the role and mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme[5] of 1997,

Reiterating that capacity-building and technology support to developing countries in environment-related fields are important components of the work of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building[6] for developing countries, and recognizing the need to accelerate its implementation including through the provision of additional financial resources for that purpose,

Noting with appreciation the progress achieved during the first session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to Prepare a Global Legally Binding Instrument on Mercury, held in Stockholm in 2010, and encouraging further efforts towards a successful conclusion of the negotiations,

Recognizing the need for heightened efforts to increase the political priority attached to the sound management of chemicals and wastes and the increased need for sustainable, predictable, adequate and accessible financing to address issues relating to chemicals and wastes,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eleventh special session and the decisions contained therein;[7]

2. *Welcomes* the Nusa Dua Declaration[8] of 26 February 2010 as a contribution to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held in 2012, and calls for the active and effective participation of the United Nations Environment Programme in the preparatory process for the Conference;

3. *Recognizes* the ratification of relevant multilateral environmental agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity,[9] the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[10] the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,[11] the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade[12] and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,[13] contributes to more coherent and

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[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/52/25), annex, decision 19/1, annex.

[6] UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.

[7] Ibid., *Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/65/25).

[8] Ibid., annex I, decision SS.X1/9.

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[10] Ibid., vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[11] Ibid., vol. 1673, No. 28911.

[12] Ibid., vol. 2244, No. 39973.

[13] Ibid., vol. 2256, No. 40214.

effective international environmental governance and, in this context, invites Member States to ratify relevant multilateral environmental agreements;

4. *Calls for* an increased and strengthened financial resources base for the United Nations Environment Programme to enable it to efficiently and effectively perform its mandate, in particular with respect to the implementation of all three environmental conventions adopted in Rio de Janeiro;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Environment Programme and the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements to enhance cooperation and coordination on issues relating to the three chemical conventions and to support Governments in their efforts to implement, comply with and enforce these multilateral environmental agreements, and in this regard welcomes the outcome of the Simultaneous Extraordinary Meetings of the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions on 22 and 23 February 2010 in Bali, Indonesia, welcomes the consultative process on financing options for chemicals and wastes, and supports further efforts through the United Nations Environment Programme to continue these discussions;

6. *Notes* the revised administrative arrangements between the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Environment Programme, signed in Nagoya, Japan, on 26 October 2010, and invites the Executive Director of the Programme to extend to the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity services and facilities similar to those provided to the two other environmental conventions adopted in Rio de Janeiro by the United Nations, in particular on issues related to programme support costs;

7. *Stresses* the importance of the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management,[14] particularly through its Quick Start Programme, and welcomes the progress achieved during the first session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to Prepare a Global Legally Binding Instrument on Mercury;

8. *Recognizes* the important role played by the regional centres, in particular with regard to the implementation of international commitments and in the area of technology transfer, and in this regard emphasizes the need for a sustainable financing mechanism for those centres so as to promote effective implementation of the commitments set out in the chemical conventions in developing countries at the regional and subregional levels;

9. *Recalls* United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council decision SSXI/1 of 26 February 2010, by which the Council noted the set of options for improving international environmental governance identified by the consultative group of ministers or high-level representatives,[15] invited the President of the Governing Council to transmit the set of options to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session as an input to the continued process of improving international environmental governance, and decided that the group would present its final report to the Council in time for the contribution of the Council to the second meeting of the preparatory committee of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

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[14] See the report of the International Conference on Chemicals Management on the work of its first session (SAICM/ICCM.1/7), annexes I-III.

[15] UNEP/GCSS/XI/4, annex.

10. *Encourages* the United Nations Environment Programme and the conferences of the parties to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements to promote and strengthen synergies and cooperative efforts aimed at speeding up the fulfilment of their respective objectives, goals and programmes of work, in particular with regard to poverty eradication;

11. *Underlines* the need to further advance and fully implement the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building[6] with a view to achieving its objectives in the areas of capacity-building and technology support for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and invites relevant United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies and the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements to consider mainstreaming the Bali Strategic Plan in their overall activities, and calls upon Governments and other stakeholders in a position to do so to provide the necessary funding and technical assistance to further advance and fully implement the Bali Strategic Plan;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to deepen its cooperation with related United Nations agencies, regions, subregions and existing South-South cooperation initiatives to develop joint activities and synergies of capacity in advancing South-South cooperation in support of capacity-building and technology support in the context of the Bali Strategic Plan, and notes the invitation to all other relevant organizations to mainstream the Bali Strategic Plan in their overall activities;

13. *Recognizes* that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation and that it is a valuable and essential component of international cooperation in implementing capacity-building and technical support programmes to achieve national and international environmental goals;

14. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to provide ideas and proposals reflecting its experience and lessons learned as a contribution to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012;

15. *Reiterates* the continuing need for the United Nations Environment Programme to conduct up-to-date, comprehensive, scientifically credible and policy-relevant global environment assessments, in close consultation with Member States, in order to support decision-making processes at all levels, and, in this regard, notes that the fifth Global Environment Outlook and its related summary for policymakers is currently under preparation;

16. *Emphasizes* the need to further enhance coordination and cooperation among the relevant United Nations organizations in the promotion of sustainable development and to enhance cooperation between the United Nations Environment Programme and regional and subregional organizations, and welcomes the continued active participation of the Programme in the United Nations Development Group and the Environment Management Group;

17. *Expresses concern* about the gradual loss of capacities, flexibility and human and financial resources of the regional offices of the United Nations Environment Programme and strongly reiterates the need to reinforce the role of these offices in assisting countries in mainstreaming their environmental priorities and maintaining the strategic presence of the Programme at the national and

regional levels as part of the continued efforts of the Programme in shifting emphasis from delivery of outputs to achievement of results within its budget and programme of work;

18. *Notes* the cooperation of the Environment Management Group, including by working with the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and its subsidiary bodies, in enhancing, inter alia, cooperation in programming environmental activities in the United Nations system in the areas of biodiversity and land degradation, including by supporting the implementation of the strategic plans of the secretariats of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[16] and the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the post-2010 biodiversity targets;

19. *Takes into account* the decision taken by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its tenth session, in which the Conference of the Parties recommended the establishment of an intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and, in this regard, requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, without prejudice to the final institutional arrangements of the platform, in collaboration with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme, to convene a plenary meeting providing for the full and effective participation of all Member States, in particular representatives from developing countries, to consider modalities and arrangements to fully operationalize the platform at the earliest opportunity;

20. *Reiterates* the need for improved conservation of coastal and marine resources and integrated coastal management, and urges the international community to continue and enhance its support for small island developing States to strengthen their implementation of integrated coastal zone management strategies and their scientific research capacity;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present progress reports to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan, indicating clearly the ongoing activities and results, including the allocated budgets, that fall within the framework of the Plan for developing countries;

22. *Welcomes* the efforts made so far by the United Nations Environment Programme in response to the devastating impact of the earthquake of 12 January 2010 on the people, economy and environment of Haiti, and, in that regard, urges the Programme, in coordination with the United Nations country team, to continue to perform its key role in ensuring that environmental considerations are mainstreamed into the overall humanitarian relief and recovery programme;

23. *Also welcomes* the increased contributions to the Environment Fund, and reiterates its invitation to Governments that are in a position to do so to increase their contributions to the Fund;

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[16] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

24. *Reiterates* the need for stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for the United Nations Environment Programme, and, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), underlines the need to consider the adequate reflection of all the administrative and management costs of the Programme in the context of the United Nations regular budget;

25. *Also reiterates* the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of the United Nations Environment Programme, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of the Programme and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to the Programme and to the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its 26th session".

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General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 18 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Yemen:* draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/178 of 21 December 2001, 57/235 of 20 December 2002, 58/197 of 23 December 2003, 59/221 of 22 December 2004, 60/184 of 22 December 2005, 61/186 of 20 December 2006, 62/184 of 19 December 2007, 63/203 of 19 December 2008 and 64/188 of 21 December 2009 on international trade and development,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1], as well as the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[3] the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[5]

Recalling further the Outcome of the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development,[6]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[6] Resolution 63/303, annex.

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Recalling the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[7]

Taking note of the seventh session of the World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference, held in Geneva from 30 November to 2 December 2009 under the general theme "The World Trade Organization, the Multilateral Trading System and the Current Global Economic Environment",

Reaffirming the value of multilateralism to the global trading system and the commitment to achieving a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributes to growth, sustainable development and employment generation in all sectors, and emphasizing that bilateral and regional trading arrangements should contribute to the goals of the multilateral trading system,

Reiterating that development concerns form an integral part of the Doha Development Agenda, which places the needs and interests of developing and least developed countries at the heart of the Doha Work Programme,[8]

Noting that agriculture lags behind the manufacturing sector in the process of the establishment of multilateral disciplines and in the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers and that, since most of the world's poor make their living from agriculture, the livelihood and standards of living of many of them are seriously jeopardized by the serious distortions in production and trade in agricultural products caused by the high levels of export subsidies, trade-distorting domestic support and protectionism by many developed countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board[9] and the report of the Secretary-General;[10]

2. *Reaffirms* that international trade can be an engine for development and sustained economic growth, underlines the need to fully harness its potential in that regard, and stresses the importance of upholding a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributes to growth, sustainable development and employment, particularly in developing countries;

3. *Notes with deep concern* that the ongoing world financial and economic crisis is still severely impacting international trade, particularly affecting developing countries, and expresses concern over the fragile and uneven state of the recovery of trade flows;

4. *Stresses* the need to resist all protectionist measures and tendencies, especially those affecting developing countries, including tariff, non-tariff and other barriers to trade, in particular agricultural subsidies, and to rectify any such measures already taken, recognizes the right of countries to fully utilize their policy space, consistent with World Trade Organization commitments, and calls upon the World Trade Organization and other relevant bodies, including the United Nations

[7] See resolution 65/1.

[8] A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[9] A/65/15 (Parts I-IV) and corrigendum. For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/65/15).

[10] A/65/211.

Conference on Trade and Development, to continue monitoring protectionist measures and assess their impact on developing countries;

5. *Encourages* Member States to refrain from adopting any measures or restrictions related to trade and transit that affect the access by developing countries to medicines, especially generic medicines, and medical equipment;

6. *Expresses serious concern* at the lack of progress in the negotiations of the World Trade Organization Doha Round, reiterates the call on all members of the World Trade Organization, in particular developed members to demonstrate the flexibility and political will necessary to break the current impasse in the negotiations, and calls for an early, balanced, ambitious and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Agenda of multilateral trade negotiations, in keeping with the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration,[11] the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization[12] and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration,[13] which places development at the heart of the multilateral trading system;

7. *Stresses* that in order for the Doha Round to be concluded satisfactorily, the negotiations should strengthen the rules and disciplines in the area of agriculture, eliminate agricultural export subsidies, substantially reduce the domestic measures of support by developed countries and promote enhanced market access to developed country markets, in a balanced and development-oriented outcome, while adhering to the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

8. *Also stresses* the need to make substantial progress in the negotiations of the World Trade Organization complying with the mandate of the Doha Development Agenda, covering all areas under the single undertaking, such as agriculture, non-agricultural market access, services, rules and trade facilitation, as well as in the negotiations on the Dispute Settlement Understanding also, to ensure that the development concerns of developing countries are fully reflected in any outcome, consistent with the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

9. *Reiterates its call* for completing the review work on special and differential treatment provisions, with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective and operational, in accordance with paragraph 44 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and paragraph 37 of the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

10. *Calls* for finding solutions to the Implementation-Related Issues and Concerns as set out in the relevant decisions of the Doha Ministerial Conference;

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[11] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[12] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[13] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(05)/DEC. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

11. *Reiterates its call* for accelerating work on the development-related mandate concerning the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement)[14] in the Doha Ministerial Declaration, especially on the issue of making intellectual property rules fully support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity[15] and issues related to the full implementation of the Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health[16] affecting many developing countries, including the least developed countries, especially those issues arising from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases;

12. *Reaffirms* the necessity of promoting the transfer and dissemination of technology and access to knowledge for the benefit of developing countries, taking fully into account the priorities and special needs of developing countries, as well as the World Intellectual Property Organization Development Agenda;

13. *Reaffirms* the commitments made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization related to the least developed countries,[11] calls upon developed countries that have not already done so to provide immediate, predictable, duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all products originating from all least developed countries, and welcomes the convening of the Fourth Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Istanbul in 2011;

14. *Calls* for the full implementation of the Marrakech Ministerial Decision on measures concerning the possible negative effects of the reform programme on least developed and net food-importing developing countries by providing them with technical and financial assistance in order to meet their food needs;

15. *Reaffirms* the commitment to actively pursue the work programme of the World Trade Organization with respect to addressing the trade-related issues and concerns affecting the fuller integration of countries with small, vulnerable economies into the multilateral trading system in a manner commensurate with their special circumstances and in support of their efforts towards sustainable development, in accordance with paragraph 35 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and paragraph 21 of the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

16. *Also reaffirms* its full commitment to urgently addressing the special development needs of and challenges faced by the landlocked developing countries, and calls for the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action,[17] as contained in the Declaration on the Midterm Review of the Almaty Programme of Action;

17. *Expresses its deep concern* at the imposition of laws and other forms of coercive economic measures, including unilateral sanctions, against developing

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[14] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

[15] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[16] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(01) DEC/2. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[17] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.

countries, which undermine international law and the rules of the World Trade Organization and also severely threaten freedom of trade and investment;

18. *Calls for* facilitating the accession of all developing countries that apply for membership in the World Trade Organization, in particular the least developed countries, including countries emerging from conflict that are least developed countries, bearing in mind paragraph 21 of resolution 55/182 of 20 December 2000 and subsequent developments, and also calls for the effective and faithful application of the World Trade Organization guidelines on accession by the least developed countries;

19. *Recognizes* the urgent need to mobilize additional, non-conditional and predictable funding for Aid for Trade, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries, to help strengthen and enhance the trade capacity and international competitiveness of developing countries so as to ensure equitable benefits for them from increased trading opportunities and to foster their economic growth, and notes that the Third Global Review of Aid for Trade is to be held in Geneva in July 2011;

20. *Recognizes* that South-South trade should be further strengthened, including through market access between developing countries, and in this regard, takes note of the Ministerial Decision on Modalities of the São Paulo Round of the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries, adopted on 2 December 2009 in Geneva, and looks forward to an early conclusion of the negotiations on the São Paulo Round;

21. *Reiterates* the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, and calls upon the international community to work towards the strengthening of the Conference, to enable it to enhance its contribution in its three major pillars, namely, consensus-building, research and policy analysis, and technical assistance, especially through increased core resources;

22. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with its mandate, to monitor and assess the evolution of the international trading system, to undertake policy analysis with a view to fostering greater coherence between the multilateral trading system and the international financial system, from a development perspective, and to support developing countries in building national capacities, including through technical assistance activities;

23. *Reaffirms* the fundamental role that competition law and policy can play for sound economic development, in accordance with national legislation, welcomes the convening of the sixth United Nations Conference to Review all Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, held in Geneva from 8 to 12 November 2010, and takes note of its final report;

24. *Urges* donors to provide the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with the increased resources necessary to deliver effective and demand-driven assistance to developing countries, as well as to enhance their contributions to the trust funds of the Integrated Framework for Trade-related

Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries and the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and developments in the multilateral trading system, under the sub-item entitled "International trade and development" of the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions";

26. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Director-General of the World Trade Organization for circulation as a document of the World Trade Organization.